

The Louisianian.

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OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872: U. S. GRANT.

SUNDAY, AUG. 20, 1871.

MR. GEO. E. PARIS is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

An editorial paragraph in our last issue contained several allusions to Speaker Carter's connection with and profits from a \$7000 printing contract given to the Cameron Times. We have been informed that Mr. Carter had no such connection with the Times, and the Times never had any such printing contract. We gladly make the correction.

ST. TAMMANY.—By information received from this Parish yesterday, we learn that at a Convention held in Covington, July 29, 1871, the following named gentlemen were elected to compose the Parish Committee for one year: Jno. W. Hutchinson—President. W. B. Gray—Secretary. Judge Howard Newell. Wm. Taylor. Henry Hazier.

All communications to the Committee should be addressed to Wm. B. Gray, Mandeville Post Office.

All the doubts that existed of the improbability of the colored veterans of the war of 1812, coming within the purview of the Act of Congress of February, 1871, providing for pensioners, have been set at rest, by the payment two or three days ago, of three months' pension, to corporal Antoine Escott, who served in the company of Capt. Poiree. Hon. R. H. Isabelle, United States pension agent, our informant, says that it was a pleasurable sight to see the octogenarian receive this testimony of his country's recognition of valuable services rendered in the hey-day of his life.

On our first page we copy, from the Cincinnati Commercial, an address delivered recently by Professor Peter H. Clark, which will form an entertaining topic for Sunday reading.

On Friday last we had the pleasure of an interview with Gen. Peyton, adjutant general of the Mississippi Militia.

The general gives a hopeful account of Republicanism in his State.

DEPARTURES.—During the last two or three days Hons. T. W. Conway, A. E. Barber, P. B. S. Pinchback, Hon. H. C. Dibble and W. B. Barrett left the City, on a brief visit to the North.

RATHER MODEST.—A recent number of the Washington News contains the information that Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., the renowned Massachusetts medicine manufacturer, will insist on payment by the British government for the destruction of medicines, "in gold and in dollars to the last cent." But not to be too hard on old John Bull, they would be willing to compromise, and they say "Give us Canada and we will call it even." In the same proportion of payment, we opine England would require to possess the territory of a couple of planets like "The Earth" to pay off the Alabama claims. Give em—pills Messrs. Ayer.

Civil Sheriff C. S. Sauvint has returned to the city, after placing his son in Howard University for education. Mr. Sauvint is in good health and his usual cheerful humor and has resumed his duties.

THE NATION AROUSED.

"Why hast thou disquieted me?" This is an appropriate, interrogatory to submit to the clique who have succeeded in so extraordinary a manner in arousing the alarm and indignation of a previously calmly reposing Country. That the whole Country is aroused is patent, for from the moment that the telegraph flashed the startling intelligence over the land, that without the slightest indications of disturbance warranting Federal interference, without the remotest danger to Republican liberty, without request of any one, outside of the clique, without an appeal to the ample and efficient police power of the State to check or prepare to repress any disturbance that might have been apprehended, from that moment to the present one, the soul of the entire American nation has been profoundly stirred. The entire Press, that palladium of a people's rights, has with one united voice lifted up its tones of denunciation against the enormous outrage and abuse of a "little brief authority." Democratic, Conservative and Republican newspapers are standing shoulder to shoulder, and in serried ranks confront and give uncompromising battle to the invaders of a people's rights, the disturbers of a nation's tranquility. The issue cannot be doubtful. "The highest authority," under whose great shelter designing men sought to protect themselves from the fury of "the pitiless storm" that threatened them, has repudiated their conduct. The responsibility has been narrowed down to an individual Federal appointee—United States Marshal Packard. On his expanded shoulders now rest the blame of this great wrong. Like Atlas he is doomed to bear the incumbent weight of this world of odium. Unlike Atlas, he cannot sustain it.

But "why" has this enormity been committed? Obviously, two answers are given. One, by the friends and supporters of Messrs. Packard & Co., and one, by their opposers.

The friends of the perpetrators of the outrage, urge as their strongest arguments, that they would unquestionably have had "no show" under ordinary circumstances. That the State Government would have made use of its power and patronage in the sole interest of its friends, to the utter exclusion of all the opponents of the Governor; and therefore they were compelled in their own interest and for the protection of their friends and allies to hold the convention in a place where the State with all its rights and with all its powers would be ignored and could be easily controlled.

The plan was good enough, but it lacked the essentials of legality and right, to sustain it when challenged. But suppose we admit the plea. Who constituted those bodies, the custodians of the rights and privileges of the Republicans of Louisiana? Suppose that every word they allege be true; where do they derive their authority for federal interference at all in the peaceable squabbles inside the ranks of the Republican Party? Say they from Congress. We say advisedly, that it was never in the contemplation of Congressional Legislators that such an interpretation could be put on the Act authorizing Federal interposition in State elections. And the head of the National Administration repudiates the unwarranted acts in toto. So then, that the best reasons which can be alleged, are groundless and the self-constituted protectors of rights which were not in danger, find that they have not only performed a thankless task, but are likely to suffer for their gratuitous interposition.

The antagonists of the clique understand fully the reasons for the attempt at withdrawal of the Convention from State influence or even State police control, and they also understand that this very withdrawal from the province of the State must inure the violation of all the acts pretended to have been performed for the State. There can be no legality in holding a State Convention in a place conspicuously as far from Louisiana as Washington, and in view of the demonstrated utter unworthiness of such leaders, and in view of the Representative character, the legality of the claims, and the justice of the cause, there is no doubt that the National Republican Representatives will ere long be heard from to the satisfaction of all lovers of Republicanism.

"SHAMELESS INDECENCY."

United States marshal S. B. Packard is wriggling himself into grotesque attitudes and ludicrous positions, with such remarkable celerity, that we are getting apprehensive of his suffering from an attack of tetanus, premonitory of dissolution. It has been suggested to us that he is dying a suicide.

When it became known that the late State Central Committee determined on holding their Convention in the Customhouse, and would invoke the aid of United States troops for the purpose of intimidating delegates to the Convention in the stern advocacy of what they conceived to be their rights, and of scaring off multitudes who did not desire the least proximity to, or contact with "soldiers;" a committee of prominent gentlemen waited on him and were informed of the truth of the report, and were told by him, that in using the troops he was acting under "the highest authority." This representation of what Mr. Packard said to Hons. H. C. Dibble, H. J. Campbell, and W. F. Fish, was published and remains uncontradicted. But it now appears from Mr. Packard's letter to the N. Y. Tribune, that he had no idea of President Grant, as the highest authority for the use of a part of the Army of the United States. Oh no! "I"—"Big Injun me"—"I made a requisition on General Reynolds &c;" and this actually seems to be the highest authority for the use of the soldiers on the memorable Aug. 9, 1871.

Now, in the name of common decency, does Mr. Packard possess the hardihood to endeavor to impose on popular credulity, to the extent of inducing any body to believe, that when he informed "the dissenters from the State Convention," as he complacently styles the committee who visited him—that he was acting under the very highest authority, he meant and expected his listeners to believe that he was referring to the "highest authority" of S. B. Packard himself? Certainly not. He took up a false position in the first instance, attacked in it, he fortifies it by fraud and misrepresentation; and now called to account for this, he still descends to further misrepresentation and downright falsehood.

There is no palliation nor extenuation for the list of offences. Mr. Packard seeks to lessen the enormity of the usurpation by dwindling the number of soldiers to "forty men." This excuse is so flimsy and puerile as not to deserve further notice than to say, those forty men served on that day for the purpose that the whole army could not have exceeded. The other ridiculous statement, that they were there to protect public property is denied by one little incident. When there appeared some danger of a collision between the factions, in a neighborhood and locality where the sacred "property" of the United States was in no possible danger, why was there a call to arms by those in command of the troops?

The whole thing was a pre-arranged and preconcerted plan on the part of Messrs. Packard & Co. to pack and control the Convention in their interests, and decidedly antagonistic to Governor Warmoth and the supporters of his administration; and the means they were driven to resort to, are such that "the highest authorities" cannot approve or sustain, and the abhorrences are daily getting ashamed of.

And this is one of the marked and essential differences between the advocates of the respective wings of our unfortunate party in this State.

And now here comes personally Gen'l. James Longstreet with testimony, against this attempt to supercede State authority by the premature intervention of the Federal arms in a most unauthorized and outrageous form.

We copy the following special dispatch to the New York Herald: NEW ORLEANS, August 12.—General James Longstreet, Surveyor of this port, appointed by President Grant, and a warm supporter of his administration, declared that there was no excuse for the presence of the military and deputy marshals in the recent convention of the Republicans, and that the State military, of which he himself is the adjutant general, was sufficient to preserve peace if by chance there had been violence. Since the facts as to the presence of United States troops have been known, this indignation is more general, and it is the general belief that President Grant will remove all of the federal officers here, otherwise he will greatly injure himself. Superintendent Sypher, in charge of repairs on the Customhouse, says he, too, was prevented entrance on convention day unless he was pos-

essed of a pass from the Customhouse officers favorable to them. It is believed that Marshal Packard, Collector Casey and others will be promptly removed by the President.

OPEN TO ALL.

An erroneous idea seems to have obtained some currency and belief that the columns of the LOUISIANIAN are or would be closed against the publication of matter reflecting unfavorably on "our side of the house." Several of our friends have approached us on this subject. In order to remove any false impression on this question, we beg distinctly and emphatically to state that our paper, is a free and independent one. We conduct no partisan journal. Any contributor who avoids offensive personality, is welcome to the use of our columns, and if those who desire to have matter appear in our paper, conform to the terms and regulations on which newspapers publish, our columns will be found to be "open to all and influenced by none."

There are one or two points to be understood with reference to newspapers. An independent newspaper, binds itself to permit any one who conforms to its regulations, to speak through its columns to the Public. They necessarily foresee that there will be those seeking the use of this medium, who differ with themselves and hence they discreetly tell their readers that the Editor does not necessarily endorse the views of writers he prints for, nor is he to be held responsible for the opinions expressed. This responsibility of course, does not refer to penal consequences because in Courts of Justice the "publisher" is equally liable to penalties with the "writer."

We have deemed it necessary to say this much on the subject for the benefit of many of our friends to whose watchful solicitude we are indebted for the information, and for whose satisfaction we have invited the foregoing.

THE RED RIVER NEWS, of August 12, in commenting on objectionable and offensive caricatures in the Mitralleuse, specially invites the LOUISIANIAN to "make a note of it." Our brother of the News has without doubt seen the "note" we made of this matter not long since, and hence his request. We have pointed out to the conductors of the Mitralleuse the unwisdom of their course. They have poo-pooed our admonition as weak and unworthy their serious consideration. We have therefore given them up to the "blindness and hardness of their hearts" to indulge their idiosyncracies in their own way and to their hearts content.

There is a radical objection in our minds to the whole thing. The community is not ripe enough, as a whole to receive with favor this description of "object teaching." Our people are too near to the facts to have their risibles excited over caricatures of this sort. Sympathy, knowledge and experience bind them too closely to the object ridiculed to permit them disinterestedly to witness the sight with smiles. Nevertheless we lift no more warning voice against the short-sighted policy, and our contemporary of the News will thus understand the cause of our silence on this subject.

THE TREATY AT WASHINGTON.

Our readers are aware that under the treaty recently entered into in Washington, between the United States Government, and the Government of Great Britain, arbitrators and others are to be appointed by each Government to decide what are popularly known as "The Alabama Claims." This joint Commission will sit at Geneva.

On the part of the United States, Hon. Charles Francis Adams has been appointed arbitrator, and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Agent. No Counsel has yet been named.

England has appointed Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, Arbitrator, with Lord Tenterden and Professor Montague Bernard, Assistants. Sir Roundell Palmer as Counsel. No Agent has been named by the British Government.

The New York Tribune furnishes the following sketches of two of the Englishmen: CHIEF-JUSTICE COCKBURN. The Right Hon. Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Bart. is a son of Mr. Alexander Cockburn, formerly British Minister in Columbia. He was born in 1802, was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge and was graduated LL.B. in 1829. Mr. Cockburn was called to the bar of the Middle Temple, and went the Western Circuit. In 1841 he became Queen's Counsel, and soon entered on a lucrative practice. During the railroad mania of 1846, he obtained a

large share of the Parliamentary legal business created by the numerous railroad companies applying for charters. At the general election of 1847, he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Southampton, as an advanced Liberal, and distinguished himself in 1850 by his eloquent defense of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy. His services to the Liberals soon after met with recognition. He was appointed Solicitor-General, and in March, 1851, was promoted to be Attorney-General. He continued to hold that position until the dissolution of Lord Russell's Ministry in the early part of 1852. He was reinstated by Earl Aberdeen when that nobleman became Premier, and in 1854 was appointed Recorder of Bristol. While Attorney-General he displayed consummate ability in the prosecution of the case of the poisoner William Palmer, on the death of Chief Justice Jervis, at the close of 1856, Sir Alexander Cockburn was created Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, and was advanced to the high office of Lord Chief-Justice of England on the elevation of the late Lord Campbell to the Lord Chancellorship in 1859. One of Cockburn's greatest judicial efforts was his charge to the Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court, London, in the case of General Nelson and Lieut. Brand, prosecuted by the Jamaica Defense Committee. It contained a masterly exposition of martial law and the precedents which warrant its use.

SIR ROUNDSELL PALMER, M. P. Sir Roundell Palmer was born in 1812. After being graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, and attaining several classical honors, he was called to the bar in 1837, and attained great success as a chancery barrister. In 1849 he was made a Queen's Counsel. He represented Plymouth in Parliament as a Liberal Conservative from 1847 till the election of 1852, when he was an unsuccessful candidate for re-election, but regained his seat when his opponent's election was nullified. In 1861; he was elected for the borough of Richmond, Yorkshire, which he continues to represent in Parliament.

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH.

All who have read what we have ever written upon political questions will bear us witness that we were always anxious for the unity and compactness of the Republican party.

If we have ambitious men among us, who for selfish ends have disturbed the peace of the party, we have said let us disown such, and go on in our purpose to conquer the common enemy. For we hold that the unity of the party is far more important than the promotion of the interest of any one man, whoever he may be. Our purpose has been, among other things, to warn our political friends against the danger of disunion.

Our effort is to hold the party together by persuading all to advocate sound principles, and to condemn unsound ones.

And when a man is found outside of this line of duty, outside of the fealty to party, to compel him, by outspoken objections, to return to that fealty, or if he persists in his wayward course, then to expose him, and thus render him forever harmless for evil, by teaching others to avoid his example.

We are opposed to divisions of the party either here or elsewhere, in the State. We advocate no divisions anywhere, either in the State or Parish organizations. (And if every organization is like the Parish of Assumption there will be no division.) Let there be a oneness of purpose. Select the best and truest men for positions in all cases. We want to see no Warmoth men, nor Dunn men, or Carter men, or Customhouse clique, but Republicans everywhere, men who will adhere closely to Republican principles through all oppositions, and who favor putting these principles into practice. We want to see the Northern, Southern, and colored Republicans all United into one phalanx marching against the foe. We want this to be compact and determined that no man can get out of the ranks without being brought to with a "halt!" and placed back where he belongs. Pure Republican principles carried into practice, a united party, and a determined purpose to conquer, are our watch words, and with those doctrines carried out, Louisiana is good for the Republican Party by at least thirty-five or forty thousand majority in 1872.

THE WIT, HUMOR AND PHILOSOPHY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

George M. Arnold, Esq., well known during the war as a correspondent from the South for the Anglo African as "Mike"—the Cincinnati Citizen as "Ichopoloulos," is now preparing for delivery, this fall, a lecture entitled as above. Thirty-eight years at the South has given Colonel Arnold rare opportunities—and we have no hesitancy in saying that he is naturally calculated to please most any audience. His subject is one that our people in the North should be made familiar with, and we trust that he will be liberally heard during the fall. Mr. Arnold's address is Greensboro, N. C. National Progress.

CUSTOMHOUSE OUTRAGES.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[From the New York Tribune.] Louisiana Republicans are in a deplorable state of confusion and anarchy. Two parties—one under the lead of Federal appointees, and another led by state officers—are wrangling over the political machinery of the party. Two conventions were organized yesterday by the Warmoth or State party, leaving the other after being repelled at the Customhouse Convention by the presence of U. S. soldiers. Whatever may be the real merits of the quarrel, it must be confessed that the conduct of the Casey wing in bringing a political convention into so unsuitable a place as the Customhouse, for the sake of getting a plausible plea for engaging United States troops to protect it, is not to be justified on any possible pretext. This action of the anti-Warmoth party is defended in a Washington despatch: but we should be sorry to believe that any influential officials at the capital sanctioned the proceedings.

[From New York Dispatch.] WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The news from the Republicans of New Orleans is not cheering. Two State conventions were held there last week—one headed by Governor Warmoth, and the other by Collector Casey and the rest of the federal officers. The split in the party is not the worst feature of the Louisiana trouble. The very worst feature is the assumption of United States officials to control political conventions by the bayonet. The convention was called by these officials to meet in the Customhouse—the first time to our knowledge that a partisan political convention was ever held in a public building of the United States. Soldiers were stationed at the entrances, and no delegates who were suspected of being opposed to the federal office-holders were permitted to enter, although they presented certificates of election as delegates to the convention. We trust that Marshal Packard's statement that he had "authority from President Grant to use the Customhouse as a place of meeting for the convention, and to bring the United States troops there for its protection," will prove unfounded. We can not think President Grant would pursue a course so utterly suicidal. He has hopes for a renomination, but he can not be so insane as to imagine that the members of the Republican party will permit any man to be forced upon them as their nominee for President at the point of the bayonet.

[From the Cleveland Leader.] THE REPUBLICAN QUARREL IN LOUISIANA.

It is not quite easy, at this juncture, to determine just how much cause for alarm there may be in the strife which has this week resulted in an open rupture between the two wings of the Republican party of Louisiana. The case as it stands may be explained in brief words. It is the old struggle between the outs and the ins, the outs striving to get in, the ins striving to remain where they are. One party, headed by Governor Warmoth, represents the State government, the local interests of Louisiana; the other, led by Lieutenant Governor Dunn and Collector Casey, is understood to represent the administration and its influences. Governor Warmoth has now been in office three years, and has shown himself an able Governor, and a consummate political leader. Even his enemies confess that no man in the South could adequately fill his place as the head and front of Republicanism in Louisiana. During his administration he has sought, as far as lay in his power, to conciliate and soften the asperity between the two political parties of the State, and, in so doing, has, in some cases, gone so far on the side of good nature as to incur the criticism of the more radical members of his party. Gradually, there has grown up a feud between the Warmoth party and the extreme wing of Republicans, which has terminated in an open rupture of serious import. In the disturbance of Wednesday last the Warmoth party clearly had law and order on their side. The opposition called a convention to elect a State Central Committee, fixing the place of meeting in the United States Customhouse, in order that the building might be from first to last under the control of federal officers. A gang of deputy marshals were in charge of the hall, and two companies of United States troops, under arms, were stationed within call. For all this uncalculated display of force, the anti-Warmoth or Custom-

house party, is responsible, and that one fact ought to defeat the Casey wing. No one will believe for a moment that any such issue of military power was authorized from Washington, and no right-minded man will hesitate to condemn it. The result of the day's proceedings was to make the split between the two factions complete. Governor Warmoth and his friends came in quiet, good order to attend the meeting, but were denied admittance, and at once adjourned to the usual place of holding conventions, where they appointed a Congressional Committee and passed resolutions condemning the abuse of the military power by the Dunn party. The federal clique, on the other hand, proceeded to select another State Central Committee, and to pass resolutions denouncing Governor Warmoth as not being the acknowledged exponent of the Republican party of Louisiana. What will be the result can only be guessed. It is still a year before the State elects a Governor, and before that time it is to be hoped that the break will be smoothed over and all local difficulties healed.

[From the Washington Chronicle.] LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of the Chronicle: I observe an article in reference to the delegation from Louisiana who are expected here in a few weeks, representing the "Republican" party of the State, to lay before the President the protest of our people against the official and ex-official action of James Casey and his ilk. You state, sir, that "This business of politicians running to the President every time they fail to carry a point, we should think, was about run in the ground."

Sir, the loyal people of Louisiana have failed to carry no point. We have exposed our lives against those whom early education and family training have succeeded in making our enemies. We are natives of Louisiana, and we passed through the fiery and bloody ordeal of July 30, 1866, and stood face to face with the men whom the Illinois collector of the port of New Orleans subsequently rewarded by positions in the Customhouse. We of the most of us, ask no reward; our battle was for the principles of our country, and in the fiery furnace of Mechanics' Institute no man could promise himself a to-morrow. But, sir, when we find the government which we have fought to maintain and offered our lives to preserve—when we find that government imposed upon by its natives and time servers, we feel it none the less to the President than to ourselves that we should send him men true and trusted, bearing in their bodies the proofs of their devotion, to say to him how basely he has been deceived, and how grieved and how rightfully we are pained and humiliated that the nation's political antagonists reject the bayonets of our country as turned against us who have warmed all and spared nothing to uphold and place in his hands the power we find arrayed against us.

Our delegates come, sir, because we will not be persuaded that the drumbeat has been sounded by General Grant, in the full light of facts, but it has been procured through the base and cunning misrepresentations of his designing brother-in-law.

General Grant is our standard-bearer and our choice, and we come to him with no mask before our faces, to tell him how foul and reeking with corruption are the federal officers within our border, and in how vile a manner the public money has been expended to cause desertions and severances which, but for the bold and unflinching attitude of our fearless Governor, (backed by the counsel of our only gallant Senator, who, baptized in the fiery fields of Mexico and captured in the contests of the rebellion, met and some more formidable foe than Jim Casey before he succumbed), would have disrupted the party in Louisiana and placed our loved State in the hands of the Democracy.

A LOUISIANIAN.

OBITUARY.

Special officer Jacob Diepert died on Friday last after a short illness, and his remains were interred yesterday afternoon attended by a concourse of friends.

LAFOURCHE.

Perhaps there is no parish in the State that has less trouble with laborers than the parish of Lafourche. With the exception of a very few Clinamen, and our excellent Creoles (some of whose are among the ablest and most honorable families in the State), we have nearly all colored laborers; and we venture to say, that a better disposed or a more industrious set of men cannot be found in any other parish in the State. There is a good feeling established between the laborer and the planter; and it is very seldom that any trouble occurs. One of the many causes conducive to this good feeling is the fact that nearly all of the laborers have an oppor-